

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1825.

[NO. 59.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By **LEMUEL BINGHAM**,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

PROPOSALS,
FOR PUBLISHING, WEEKLY, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,
A RELIGIOUS PAPER,
TO BE CALLED THE
North-Carolina Telegraph,
CONDUCTED BY
REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

THE importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily, the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry, "far as the curse is found," the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The Kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his Kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act in concert. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the Church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing Churches, has not one such paper. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the Union, of equal importance and respectability, but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of Christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications from some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the TELEGRAPH will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will be a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

Price, three dollars a year, or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

* Subscribers received at this office.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

SECOND CLASS,

To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of \$20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
3	1,990	3,980
18	1,000	18,000
18	500	9,300
18	100	1,800
186	50	9,300
186	25	4,650
1488	10	14,880
13950	5	69,750

15,870 Prizes, \$171,360
26,970 Blanks,

42,840 Tickets \$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$20,000, and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to	\$10,000
2d, 1st and 3d to	5,000
2d, 3d and 1st to	5,000
3d, 1st and 2d to	1,990
3d, 2d and 1st to	1,990

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$100.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two, the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$25.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And all those 13,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets,	\$5 00
Half do,	2 50
Quarter do,	1 25

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$21 25 nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

Packages of whole,	\$60
Of halves,	30
Of quarters,	15

Orders for TICKETS received at this office.

WINDSOR AND FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SEWERS AND WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1y173

A first rate Farm for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that tract of land, (commonly called the Lee-per tract,) lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.

The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known, on application to the subscriber, living near Centre meeting-house, Irrell county.

A. J. WORKE.

August 23, 1825.—3m60

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Alexander } Original Attachment,
vs. David Martin } levied in the hands of Jas. Kirk and Wm. Lucky.

It is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the *Catawba Journal*, for the defendant to appear at the November Term of this Court, in 1825, and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.
3m60—Price adv. \$4

Delivery Bonds.

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

Offer for sale, just received—

75 Bbls. Muscovado SUGAR,
125 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
20 bags Pepper,
20 do Spice,
15 do Pace Ginger,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
10 do Tanne's Oil,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
1 do Sheet Moulds,
2 do Sheet Iron,
2000 lbs. Blistered Steel,
1000 do German do,
500 do Cast-Steel,
175 kegs wrought & cut Nails, & Brads,
30 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 do 8-10 and 10-12 Glass,
100 bags Shot,
75 kegs FFF and FF Powder,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing Paper,
3 tons Logwood,
3 hhds. Copperas,
200 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
200 do Spanish Indigo,
1500 do Madder,
2500 do Alum,
1500 do Salt Petre,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging.

With an assortment of Patent MEDICINES, and PAINTS, dry and in oil.
Also, a complete assortment of

Wool Machine Cards,

always on hand.

October, 1825.—2mt65

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers, heretofore carried on in the name of Benjamin Hammett, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the said concern, will make payment to either of the subscribers; and it is expected that payment will be made with the present crop, as it is necessary to close the affairs of the concern as early as possible. Should there be any unsettled accounts against the concern, they are requested to be rendered without delay.

BENJAMIN HAMMETT,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Charlotte, Oct. 1.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken the Brick Store lately occupied by Mr. A. Rice, next door to Mr. Charles O'Neale, in King-street, intends confining the same line of business as heretofore, and hopes for a continuance of his former customers, as they may rely on the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. For the purpose of winding up the concern of Mr. Robinson and himself, and keeping his business distinct, he will carry it on under the Firm of B. Hammett & Co.

BENJAMIN HAMMETT.

In withdrawing my connexion of business with Mr. Hammett, I cannot, consistent with my feelings, but express my entire satisfaction with his conduct. Mr. H. has lived with me as Clerk and Co-partner for upwards of eleven years; in the whole time I have ever found him attentive, and of the strictest integrity, and recommend a continuance of the public support he has hitherto received.

JOHN ROBINSON.
Charlotte, S. C. Oct. 8.—4t60

The Yorkville Pioneer, Catawba Journal, and Western Carolinian, will insert the above weekly for one month, and send on their bills for payment.

Leather, Harness, &c.

THE subscriber having located himself at the Tan-Yard formerly owned by Caleb M. Norwood, has on hand, and will continue to keep, a general assortment of Leather, wagon Harness, gig and carriage Harness, fine and coarse Shoes, the best Lincoln made wagon Hames, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for hides. Saddles and harness repaired on moderate terms.

JAMES T. ASDURY.
Charlotte, Nov. 7, 1825.—2t59

Patent Corn-Shell,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLE, and will soon have them on hand for sale, or the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1825.—57ff

To Sell or Rent,

A SMALL tract of Land, lying near Steel Creek meeting-house, with twenty-five acres of good tillable land, and a good meadow. For further particulars, apply to

JONAS C. RUDISILL.

Oct. 12, 1825.—6t60

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled *A Peaceful Flood of Regeneration*, or, *Treatise on Holy Baptism*." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

ORIGINAL.

JUVENILE ESSAYS.—No. 4.

A paraphrase of Virgil's FAMA.

Extempore Libyæ magnas it Fama per urbes, &c. *Æneid* 4. L. 173.

Quickly Evil Report goes through the great cities of Libya.

Virgil, in the beautiful lines alluded to, gives us a figurative description of *Slander*. Slander he ranges among the worst of evils. This demonstrates to us, that *Evil Report* was prevalent in his day. For from the most just deductions that we can draw from the sublime Poets of old, we are led to believe that many of them, and especially Virgil, wrote for the general benefit of mankind in their day, and some of their rules might with propriety be followed, even in our day.

Fama, malum quo non aliud velocius ullum: *Evil Report*, an evil, than which no other is more swift.

How plainly, by reflecting, can we see and feel the truth of this expression?—How well does this accord with the line of a more modern Poet:—"On eagle's wings immortal scandals fly." Why are these things thus? The first grand exciting cause, I presume, is the depravity of human nature; the proneness that man has to endeavor to rise at the expense, or upon the downfall of another; and also his apishness to make his judgment, or himself, the grand criterion by which to judge other men's hearts and their actions.

"Quickly Evil Report spreads through the great cities of Libya." A comparison well calculated to show the swiftness of slander; for Africa, in some parts, was then very populous; and very large cities then were inhabited, where perhaps, now, not one vestige of civilization can be traced.

Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo:—She grows by motion, and acquires strength by going.

How beautiful, and how true the expression! So obvious indeed is it, that every observer in society must certainly have been convinced of the fact. *Evil Report*, or the overthrow of a man's character, far outruns the fleetest courser. For, though the animal might keep pace at first, yet presently the animated system becomes exhausted, and requires rest; and rest is indispensably necessary for regaining its strength. Whereas, says Virgil in the above quoted lines, "It spreads with agility, and acquires strength by going." The more extensively it circulates, the more powerful it becomes; it being according to our depraved nature to relish best that which tends the most to evil. We are much more disposed to hear an evil report than a good one; and when men mingle in society, a communicative spirit universally prevails, and though they may not add in words to the true report, yet their looks and gestures bespeak additions; and by the time a few tattlers handle it, it becomes, though small at first, very enormous. This is one of the ways "it acquires strength."

Parva metu primo:—

First she is small through fear.

Why small? Lest its reports should not be heard or credited.

—mox sese attolit in aures.

Soon she raises herself in the gales.

This metaphor is used to show with what force and energy it appears that *Evil Report*, which, so little just now, seemed to shrink from human view, now sounds in the breeze of the common atmosphere.

Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit. And walks upon the ground, and hides her head among the clouds.

It creeps upon the ground to shew its pretended meekness; but this is its manoeuvre. And when it has obtained a hearing, and is conscious of due attention, then it grows bold, and seems to mingle with the clouds. This will prove my former assertion, that man is more prone to hear evil than good. When he says figuratively, "creeping on the ground," he means the assumed humbleness, or the secret windings of *Report*; when he says, "caput inter nubila condit," he means its loftiness, or its apparent hardihood. Therefore, I may call this Virgil's metaphor used to elucidate his subject.

Illam terra parens, ira irritata Deorum, Externat (ut perhibent) Cæo Encladæque sororem Progenit:—

Parent earth irritated by the rage of the Gods, produced her (as they say) the last sister of Cæus and Encladus.

Here the Poet, endeavoring to shew the baseness of her birth, informs us that the parent Earth was the mother of this poetic monster, and the wrath of the Gods its sire. He does not express him-

self in the usual manner, in this place.—He does not say the Earth conceived by the power of the Gods; but he says, *provoked* by the wrath of the Gods, brought forth. This monster is put in the feminine gender. This is somewhat strange; but whether he means that females are the greatest prodigies in originating, or in propagating such things, I leave for others to determine; or, whether he means that the first sight or hearing of *both* is similar, I am unable to say.

—pedibus celerem et perniciosus alas. Swift of feet and pernicious wings.

This part of the description also agrees very well with the term *slander*; and frail man, who is the instrument used for the general diffusion of slander, is much more active, while acting for his infamous mistress, than in service which alone ought to give him true pleasure.—The labor which the tyrant slander calls upon man to perform is more in unison with his depraved nature; therefore he performs it with swift feet and pernicious haste.

Monstrum horrendum ingens; cui quot sunt corpore plumæ, Tot vigiles oculi subter, (mirabile dictu) Tot lingue, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.

A horrid monster, huge; who, just so many feathers as she has on her body, has as many watchful eyes beneath; (wonderful to relate) as many tongues; as many mouths sound, she pricks up as many ears.

Why so many eyes as feathers? That she may see all things, or be seen and discovered by more. This is a very prominent feature in *slander*, viz: That she may see all men's actions, and thereby be enabled to sussist and not become annihilated. It must needs have food; for, says the inspired Solomon, when treading on the same point, and using a similar metaphor, "Where there is no wood the fire goeth out; and where there is no talebearer the strife ceaseth." Thus we may see the use of so many plumes, and also of so many eyes under the feathers. No wonder that Virgil, when thus far advanced in his description, exclaimed, "mirabile dictu." It was indispensably necessary to this metaphoric creature, that it should have as many tongues, in proportion, as eyes; as many sonant mouths, as tongues; as many ears, as mouths. Why? That it might speak forth what those eyes might see, and those ears might hear. For it is the nature of slander to be communicative.—Else how could it fill its office? which is to censure *falsely*; as the definition of the term signifies.

Nocte volat celi media, terraque per umbram, Stridens nec dulci declinat lumina somno.

By night, she flies in the midst of heaven, and through the shadow of the earth, making a hissing noise; nor inclines her eyes in sweet sleep.

How dark and undermining are the works of slander! By night it walks through the middle of the ether, and through the shades of the earth. Why does it then walk? that it may not be known how much it does, nor in what time, nor how far and wide it wanders. Neither, says the Poet, does it close its eyes in sweet sleep; to show that of all spirits it is the most restless. By night, and in the dark recesses of the earth, it performs its works, to shew that its works are the most hidden and intriguing.

This is the strongest reason why its works are wicked; because it seeks the darkest and most obscure seclusion where-in to perform its execrable work. What is the derivation of the word *truth*?—From *a*, not, and *lanthano*, to lie concealed. It fears not the light, but fearfully comes forth, that its work may "be made manifest."

Luce sadat custos, aut summi culmine teeti, Turbatus aut altis, et magnas termitat urbes.

In the day, she sits a watcher, either on the top of the highest roof, or the lofty turrets, and frightens the great cities.

Why sit as a speculatrix? that she may observe what is done among men, and what is effected in the temples of kings and great cities; in order that she may have more sustenance, more fuel for her destructive fire, which affrightens great cities.

Tam fidi pravique tenax, quam nuncia As tenacious of fabulous and perverse report, as a report of truth.

Why tenacious of what is false and evil? that it may divulge it, and increase itself.

Hæc tum multiplici populos sermone replebat, Gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat. She then, rejoicing, filled the people with various discourse; and equally proclaimed things done, and things undone.

How does it rejoice slander, when she has a stock of news, whether false or true? Having long sat and travelled in dark recesses to see what she could discover, and now having obtained her subject, she rejoices, because she is able to make fresh wounds in the human family.

The appearance of the present number of the Journal has been delayed until this time, in consequence of our not receiving a supply of paper in season. The paper was purchased in Philadelphia in the early part of October, and shipped to Charleston; but owing to circumstances, which could neither be foreseen nor avoided, we were unable to get it forwarded to this place at as early a period as we expected, and had reason to expect. The alternative was consequently forced on us, either not to issue a paper at the usual time, or to issue it on a diminutive sheet; we chose the former, for reasons which will be obvious to every one. We deemed an explanation of this sort due to our readers; and as it is the first of the kind, so we trust it will be the last one.

The Legislature of this State assembled at Raleigh on Monday, the 21st instant. One of the most prominent subjects which will come before this body during its present session, will be that of Education; a subject which, in whatever light we view it, transcends in importance any other that can engage the attention of our representatives. At the last session of the legislature, a committee was appointed, composed of Chief Justice Taylor, Rev. Joseph Caldwell, President of the University, Duncan Cameron and Peter Brown, Esqrs. who were requested to prepare a plan of Public Education, and report it to the present legislature. This committee, we trust, will be prepared with their reports, and we shall wait, with no little anxiety, for its publication. From the character of the individuals composing the committee, we cannot doubt that the subject will be presented to the legislature in a forcible and impressive manner; that its intimate connexion with our individual and social happiness, with the prosperity of the state, its respectability and importance in the estimation of our sister states, will be urged with becoming energy and feeling; and we confidently hope, that such a plan will be recommended as will deserve and receive the cordial approbation and zealous support of the legislature.

Other important subjects, such as Internal Improvements, the Banking system, &c. will doubtless occupy the attention of the legislature, the proceedings of which we shall from time to time lay before our readers as amply as our limits will admit.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

The following circular was handed us for publication two weeks since; but in consequence of our disappointment in the receipt of paper, its publication has been delayed until this time.

A turnpike road on the route proposed, would doubtless be a great convenience to a good portion of the community in this quarter of the state; but we have no expectation that any assistance can be obtained from the legislature in furtherance of this object. While the legislature refuses to appropriate any portion of the public funds for constructing roads of far greater general importance, it would be futile to expect assistance in this case; but it is not improbable that individual subscriptions to a sufficient amount may be raised, to continue the road from the South-Carolina line to this place. Every feasible plan to facilitate the intercourse between different parts of the country, is deserving of encouragement; but it is mortifying to observe the apathy which exists in this state, not only on the subject of roads, but of internal improvements generally. Error and misapprehension have gone abroad, and it seems difficult to arrest their progress. We hope, however, that the examples of other states, and the daily increasing evidences of our own improvidence, and of the disadvantages under which we labor in consequence of it, will ere long open the eyes of the people, and convince them that their true interest lies, not in hoarding the public treasure, but in judiciously expending it in opening new roads to market, repairing such of the old ones as are of public convenience.

of which the heavy packages were only 39,700 against 165,000 bags the year preceding on the 1st of March. Away went prices, and if there were occasional checks of 1d. it was only to announce the next day an advance of 2d. per lb. Prices gradually advanced from a medium of 9d. for Uplands, to 18d.; for Egyptian from 10d. to 22d.; for Pernambuco from 11d. to 23d. &c. The speculators, however, forgot one important feature of such occasions, and particularly the sage whose writings and figures had set the game up—viz. that great prices circumscribe consumption, and command supplies from every region. The cotton spinners became alarmed, and finding that the market for twist and piece goods bore no relative proportion to the buoyant prices of the raw material, suddenly held off, borrowed from each other, and placed their men on onebird, and half time. The boasting just before, and coming from the same authority, was thus—holders of uplands might just as well have 20d. per lb. for it as less.—Our imports poured in, and our market became stagnant. Drafts for first cost came due, and the hour of sorrow pressed onward: holders pressed sales, and after an obstinate struggle, prices have settled down within a shade of the rates from which they started; the losses will average 5d. to 10d. per lb. in Liverpool, or 5l. to 10l. per bag. The ruin of four eminent houses at Liverpool has already taken place, whose losses can ill be repaid by their debtors in America; besides countless numbers who suffer both here and in the country, whose deprivation may never meet the public eye. Already we have an import to the kingdom up to the third of September of upwards of 610,000 bags against 417,963 in the corresponding period of last year, though it was gravely pronounced we could not have within 40,000 bags of the importation of 1824. In the midst of this ruin, one good, and that a national one, is effected. Our magnificent cotton manufacture, which owes its greatness to moderate prices, and unrivalled machinery, rears anew her head, and throwing off the shackles of high prices, will again enable us to undersell all the markets of the world. Private folly and inordinate speculation will suffer, but the staple manufacture of England will reap the harvest and proceed uninjured. It is to be hoped that this memorable lesson will do its office, and cause the merchants to feel that par prices wear best and longest. Before I conclude, I may add that the present state of the money-market shows more than many arguments the madness of our mercantile and foreign loan speculations in the spring.

Yours, &c. OBSERVER.

Failures in New-York.—The Philadelphia Freeman's Journal says:—"In New-York, within the last three or four weeks, a great number of failures of houses hitherto of high standing, have taken place. Our informant has mentioned to us several names, amongst which we observe ship-owners and large importers. It is supposed that the debts of five of the houses amount to two millions and a half of dollars, to pay which the available funds do not exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

United States Boundary Line.—General P. B. Porter and the Hon. A. Barclay, American and British Commissioners under the 7th article of the Treaty of Ghent, have held several meetings in Albany preparatory to a final close of their commission. The Albany Argus adds, that there is every probability, if not an absolute certainty, that this commission will terminate, like the one heretofore executed by the same gentlemen, in a friendly and perfect agreement as to the course of this long and complicated line—thus avoiding a recourse to the arbitration of a foreign government, as provided for by the treaty in case of disagreement between the commissioners.

Melancholy.—We are distressed to learn, says the Albany Patriot, that in a rencontre, a few days since, at Kinderhook, between two young ladies of that place, (one a student at the Academy, and respectfully connected at the south,) one of them received a stab in the side from the southern lad, which is said to be mortal.

The practice of carrying long knives and dirks, so common among the young men and boys, which leads to so many unhappy consequences, ought to be suppressed; and if the authority of parents and guardians is not sufficient, the legal authorities ought to take it in hand. The practice is as disgraceful as it is cowardly; it betrays too much the disposition of the assassin.—Balt. Patriot.

The National Chronicle, late the Columbian Observer, published in Philadelphia, was discontinued on Wednesday last. We mention this fact for the purpose of doing justice to the people of Pennsylvania, who, we supposed, had supported this paper with their patronage and countenance. It has started to death, however, and the American press is happily rid of a foul sheet.

New York Canal.—During the month of October, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars was received by the Collector at Albany, on account of toll on eight hundred boats that departed from that city, laden with four thousand three hundred and nineteen tons of merchandise.

In the New York Gazette of the 27th ult. exclusive of the auctioneers' advertisements, are printed two hundred and three advertisements, and an editorial note apologising for "advertisements omitted."

General Intelligence.

FROM ENGLAND.
CHARLESTON, NOV. 9.—The Mary Catharine arrived in the Offing yesterday, from Liverpool. We (Mercury) received by her last night our files of English, Scotch, and Irish papers, and Lloyd's Lists. Our Liverpool papers are to the 2d October, London to the 30th September, Irish and Scotch papers of the 27th, and Lloyd's Lists of the same date. They contain but few articles worth extracting in the shape of news.

The Burmese war was going on prosperously for the British arms, which had succeeded in capturing Arracan, of which the official account is given in the London papers. It was reported that Donabew had fallen also.

The news from Missolonghi is of the date of August 10. It was then hardly pressed by the Turks, and vigorously defended. Letters from Corfu of August 23, express apprehensions as to its fate. The Greek and Turkish fleets were expected to meet in August; the latter had sailed to convey an Egyptian reinforcement coming to assist at the siege of Missolonghi, and the former designed to attack them. Upon the issue of the action very much depended.

While the force of the Ottomans is concentrated upon the Morea, the island of Candia has burst into a flame, a general rising having happened there.

All the news from Greece is, as usual, confused and contradictory.

The American squadron was at Smyrna on the 21st August.

It was reported that France was about to form commercial connections with the South American Republics.

The cotton business in Manchester was as brisk as it had been at the same season for the last two or three years.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 1.—Our Cotton Market has been but thinly attended by the trade during the week; however, there has been a fair export demand, and about 2000 bags taken, chiefly common Bowed and Alabama; also about 1500 bags taken on speculation for London accounts, 1050 bags of Maranhão in one lot at 11d. per lb. and the remainder Bowed, leaving the supply to the trade 6900 bags.—The low qualities of Bowed and Alabama have declined 1/2 to 3/4 per pound; the better qualities are scarce, and nominally the same; Brazils are also a 1/4 per lb. lower.—The import still continues very heavy, which tends materially to add to the general depression and gloom. The total sales of the week are 14000 bags.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 10.
Arrival of General Lafayette.—The French brig La Dryas, Captain Bouvier, arrived here last evening, in 26 days from Havre, brings the newspapers of that city, and commercial advices, to the 12th ult.

It affords us great happiness to state the safe arrival, on the 4th ult. of General LAFAYETTE in the frigate Brandywine, at Havre, in a passage of little more than 20 days. The usual national salutes were exchanged between the American frigate and the forts at Havre, and Gen. LAFAYETTE, accompanied by Captain MORRIS, who remains for a time in France, proceeded for Paris. The frigate departed immediately for Gibraltar; from which we may conclude the report, from whatever source or motive it originated, of her being in a leaky condition, is entirely without foundation.

The Journal du Commerce, states the reception of Gen. Lafayette at Havre to have been extremely flattering. A great number of the inhabitants having collected on the wharf to greet him for hours before he landed. His family met him on board the American frigate, and he was accompanied on leaving Havre by a cavalcade of the most respectable young men of the city.

It appears that so far from the British Government assuming the protection of the Greeks, it has proclaimed a rigid neutrality, and prohibited the assistance of its subjects by personal service or naval or military equipments in the progress of the war. It was certainly a successful *ruse de guerre* of the Greeks to convey such an impression, even if it was but momentary.

Sir Walter Scott arrived in Paris on the 5th of October.

LATEST FROM GREECE.

The schooner Cherub has arrived at Boston from Smyrna, having sailed thence on the 2d of September. We learn from our correspondents, the editors of the Palladium, that the American squadron remained at Smyrna eight days and sailed on the 28th of August. On the 3d of September the squadron was lying off the village of Nouria, about 20 miles below Smyrna, waiting to sail in three days for Napoli di Romania, and it was reported a sloop of war would remain in the Archipelago for the protection of American commerce. There has been some sickness among the crews, but they were getting better. During the stay of the squadron at Smyrna, greater attentions were bestowed on Commodore Rodgers than had ever before been paid to any Commodore. He entertained the Pacha and other great officers with a Dinner on board, and was complimented in turn by them on shore.

Some of the letters received speak favorably of the Greek cause, but there were reports that their affairs were in a bad condition. It was said the Turks had got possession of Missolonghi.

The British Admiral Hamilton was keeping a watchful eye on the Turks.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Earthquake at Trinidad.—Captain Arnold, arrived at Newport, reports that a violent Earthquake was experienced at Trinidad, on the 26th September, at 9 o'clock at night, and that scarcely a house escaped without some damage.—The houses are of stone, and though none of them were demolished, yet some of them were so rent and split that it would be necessary to pull them down. The Earthquake was said to be as violent as that experienced at Caracas several years since.

Capt. A. thinks one more shock would have demolished the town. Happily no lives were lost, although several accidents occurred. No damage happened to the shipping. Market dull for American produce, generally.—Flour was in demand at eight dollars.

Miscellaneous Items.—Gustavus, the late King of Sweden, has addressed a long and spirited letter to the Count de Segur, in reply to the severe remarks contained in the Count's history of the Russian campaign, upon the Government of Sweden. [Gustavus was the fourth late King, and at that time was yet on the throne, and Bernadotte, though then "Crown Prince," controlled the Government.]

Twenty five Jewish families at Cologne have determined on forming for themselves a divine service in the German language—never again to have their beasts killed by a butcher appointed only by the Rabbi, and to celebrate their Sabbath on Sunday. The schools established by the Jews at Giesen, Battenfeld, &c. prove that they are anxious for a better state of things.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

The late Cotton Speculation in Europe is doubtless a subject of great importance, with a large majority of our readers; and as the following article from the London Times seems to present a very clear and candid history of the whole transaction, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of giving it a place in our columns. It appears indeed that at one period a complete *manie* reigned in England; but the severe shock which naturally followed has not been sustained in vain, if it will only teach men to be wiser and more cautious in future operations.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR.—The general accuracy of your reasoning on our manufactures and commerce, entitle you to any addition of light which mercantile observation and some experience can impart. You have doubtless attended to the extraordinary game which has this year been played in that great article of our import, Cotton wool. Liverpool being the emporium where 6-7ths of the supply arrived and are sold, has partaken more especially of the memorable revolution of prices. Public attention was drawn to this article some twelve months past, by the circulars of an eminent house at Liverpool, who, from the data of figure calculation, drew the inference that ere long the supply would so fall short of the unexampled consumption, that the quantity on hand would easily fall within the power of monopoly. The tocsin was first rung about August, 1824, aggravated by the kind intimation that the deficiency being in heavy packages weighing 300lbs. each, and not in those which, composing nearly half our supply, weighing only 180lb. each, the day of deprivation would be accelerated. That your readers may appreciate this ground, I give you the imports for Liverpool and the nation at large, since 1821.

	Liverpool.	The Kingdom.
1821.....	411,111 bags.....	491,647 bags.
1822.....	453,993.....	533,556
1823.....	578,547.....	668,694
1824.....	447,960.....	540,876

The stock at Liverpool at the close of the years

1823.....	261,900	1824.....	126,500
For the Kingdom the stock in			
1821.....	336,349	1823.....	382,840
1822.....	285,480	1824.....	233,350

So that the stock of cotton wool at the close of 1824 was 50,000 short of the smallest ever known; 147,000 short of 1823; while our consumption had advanced from 10,000 bags per week to 12,224 bags of all sorts, or to 635,648 bags per annum. On taking stock at Liverpool at the close of last year, it fell short nearly 100,000 bags of that anticipated, and a pretty rife spirit (since cooled by better experience) of speculation being then abroad, caused by the sudden fortunes made in the foreign stock and share markets, the plan of monopoly of cottons commenced at both Liverpool and London. Regardless of the past, all descriptions of men, particularly at Liverpool, rushed to the field; and from the serving shopman, shipwright, and apothecary, to their masters, to merchants and to retired gentry, all would purchase cotton wool. The sales at Liverpool soon became invigorated, from 12,000 to 25,000, and even to 45,000 bags per week. On the 1st of last March, the stock at Liverpool, of all sorts, was 80,000 bags against 228,000 on the 1st of March preceding.

You may plainly see from Virgil's last clause on "Fama," that it is not an object with slander whether what she relates be true or false. (Application.) Since, therefore, this horrible monster is so pernicious wherever she exists, it becomes all men, but especially those who are destined for public life, to guard against her inroads with all possible precaution. For mark it well, the city of mankind will give more publicity to a false report than a true one. And, lest you may mistake this imaginary animal, which all of you must meet less or more, I would advise you, whenever you see any thing feminine, with more plumes, eyes, cars, and tongues, than is necessary, that you stand aloof.

Montgomery the Poet.—Mr. Carter, one of the editors of the New-York Statesman, in a late letter from England, thus describes a visit he made the poet:

"Finding ourselves rather unexpectedly at Sheffield, without letters of introduction, and having a strong desire to see the poet Montgomery, I addressed a note to him, enclosing my card, making known our wishes and requesting the favor of an interview. It was a novel experiment, partaking more of the spirit of adventure, than of either etiquette or politeness.—Some slight apology might be found in a kindred profession, and in the expectation that the interview might take place at the office of which he is editor.

"In a few minutes a note was returned, saying that Mr. Montgomery would be happy to see us at any time between 5 and 7 o'clock on that evening. At 6 o'clock, thinking a medium the safest, we called at the number designated in the note, and passing through a book store, were shown into a small, neat sitting room, in which a table was set for tea. In a few minutes Mr. Montgomery made his appearance, and we went through the awkward ceremony of a self introduction, which his politeness, however, rendered as little embarrassing as possible.

We soon took seats to the tea table, and his affability, as well as that of the lady with whom he lives, and who has relations of my acquaintance in the United States, made us forget that we were strangers, and in some degree removed the restraint of unexpectedly throwing ourselves upon his hospitality. The conversation turned upon a great variety of topics, literary, local, and general; and one of the happiest hours of my life passed in the society of a poet, with whose writings I have long been familiar, and from which I could have repeated to him a hundred favorite passages.

In his manners, Mr. Montgomery manifests all that mildness, amiable simplicity, and kindness of heart, so conspicuous in his writings. His flow of conversation is copious, easy, and perfectly free from affectation. His sentiments and opinions on all subjects of remark were expressed with decision and frankness, but at the same time with a becoming modesty.—His language is polished and select; betraying occasionally the elevation of poetry, but exempt from any appearance of pedantry. While the merits of all his contemporaries were freely discussed, and the meed of discriminating praise liberally awarded to each; not the slightest allusion was made to his own writings, although they are quite as much read in our country as those of any other living poet. It would have been a breach of politeness in me, to have told him how many generous sentiments he has instilled, and how many hearts he has made better, beyond the Atlantic.

I was much amused with a little incident that occurred while we were at tea. A kitten kept purring and mewling about him, and would often leap up into his lap, as if it claimed a familiar acquaintance, and had been accustomed to receive its daily portion at his hands. He seemed slightly annoyed, and endeavored secretly to silence the importunities of the little animal for her tea.—This scene, trifling as it was, at once suggested to my mind the gentle virtues and domestic habits of the amiable Cowper.

Mr. Montgomery is now at the age of forty seven. In his person he is slender and delicate, rather below the common size. His complexion is light, with a Roman nose, high forehead, slightly bald, and a clear eye, not unfrequently downcast, betraying a moderate degree of diffidence. The contour of his face is not unlike that of Mr. Lloyd, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, and there is also a resemblance in their persons.—The events in his life are too well known in our country, to need repetition. Both his parents died as missionaries in the West Indies, and to that misfortune, we are probably indebted for one of his finest poems. He appears to be universally respected and beloved in the place of his residence. But I have perhaps already said more than the delicacy of an interview under such circumstances can justify, and will therefore only add, that at eight o'clock he very cordially took our hands and wished us a pleasant tour."

Canals.—There are 103 canals in Great Britain, the total extent of them 2682 1/2 miles, thirty millions sterling is the valuation of the cost. In the various canals there are forty-eight subterranean passages, forty of which have an extent of thirty-two miles. None of these works, important as they are, were projected prior to 1755.

importance, and in promoting the various internal improvements which our circumstances, and the peculiar character of the times, call for.

To Col. Thomas G. Polk, and the other Members of the delegation from Mecklenburg County to the State Legislature of North Carolina.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster District, held at Lancaster Court-House on Wednesday, the 2d inst. for the purpose of appointing commissioners to meet commissioners appointed on the part of Kershaw District, in order to take into consideration the propriety of making a turnpike road from Camden to the North Carolina line, and determine on the most convenient and preferable route for the said road.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the citizens of North Carolina, in order to ascertain whether the citizens of that state are disposed to unite in extending the said turnpike from the State line as far as Charlotte or Salisbury.

In pursuance of the said resolution, you are therefore requested to inform us, as soon as possible, what are the wishes of the citizens of your county on the subject of the said turnpike. It is contemplated, also, that the said turnpike shall continue from Camden to Vance's ferry, and join the turnpike road from Charleston to Columbia. It will be desirable to ascertain from you which will be the most preferable route for the said road from Lancaster to Charlotte. We presume that on a straight line between both places, would be found the best ground for the construction of a good road. But should that not be acceded to by your citizens, you will please inform us what other route would be selected. As it is intended to present the subject for the consideration of our Legislature at the ensuing session, your early attention to this communication is most respectfully solicited; and we remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servants.

WM. McKENNA,
JOHN STEWART,
SAML. R. GIBSON, } from Lancaster.
JOHN CANEY,
JOSEPH PATTERSON, } from Kershaw.
JOHN FLETCHER,
Lancaster Court-House,
2d Nov. 1825.

On the 6th ultimo, a preamble and resolutions passed the Legislature of Tennessee, in the Senate unanimously, and in the House with only one dissenting voice, recommending Gen. JACKSON to the people of the United States as a fit person for President, after the expiration of Mr. Adams' term of service. This is "taking time by the forelock," as well as drawing pretty largely on the contingencies and changes of the next three years.

A writer in the Warrenton Reporter states, that "most of the Capital Race Horses, which within the last thirty years have figured on the turf as Virginia Racers, were actually foaled and raised in North Carolina." In conclusion he says—"Our cotton, our tobacco, and our race-horses, are all called by the name of Virginia;—while our *Ague and Fever*, our *bad Roads*, and our *Bars and Shoals*, are admitted, even by Virginians themselves, to belong to North Carolina."

Effects of the late Cotton Speculation.—It is mentioned in a late Liverpool paper, that American bills drawn on that place for a million of dollars, had been returned under protest in one vessel. An addition of twenty per cent. is consequently added to the amount.

The present amount of the school fund of New-Jersey is \$200,000, the principal part of which is vested in stock bearing interest. This amount has been accumulated in the course of a few years, by judicious appropriations of surplus funds in the treasury. What is to hinder North-Carolina from securing an ample fund in a similar way? If there be the will, the means certainly are abundant.

The great match race, for \$20,000 dollars a side, between the southern mare *Flirtilla*, and the northern mare *Ariel*, took place on the Long Island course, on Monday, the 31st ult. The first heat was won by *Ariel*, beating half a length; the second by *Flirtilla*, by half a neck; and the third by the same, by 60 or 70 yards. The southrons consequently came off victorious, and it is said, have lightened the northern jockies of \$70,000 of their cash. The amount of the bets on this race, it is stated in a New-York paper, would not be far short of 120,000 dollars. Sports like this, it is possible, may have a tendency to improve the breed of horses; but sure we are, they will have no salutary influence on the morals of the community where they are tolerated.

Fire in Boston.—This city has again suffered by an extensive conflagration.—A fire broke out in court-street, on Wednesday morning, the 9th instant, and before it was got under, destroyed a large number of buildings and property to a great amount. The loss of Wells & Lilly, booksellers and printers, is said to be most severe, and is variously estimated at from 50 to 80,000 dollars. No part of

their stock was insured, and the whole was destroyed. It was very extensive, comprising an assortment of the best European and American books.

Breach of Promise.—A suit for a breach of the marriage contract, was tried in Boston on the 27th of October, which exhibited the singular spectacle, in this country, of a lady for the defendant! A. Mr. Jno. C. Hastings, broker, of Boston, was the plaintiff, and a Mrs. Jane Hyslop, the defendant. The lady was a blooming widow of forty, at the time she made the promise, and was every thing to her enraptured swain, and he was all the world to her. The pleasant period of courtship, however, was nearly expired—the very day for the publication of the banns of matrimony had arrived—the cake was baked—every thing was prepared—when lo! the spruce widow bolted, and threw herself, fortune and all, into the arms of a neighboring shopkeeper! This was too much for the broker to endure passively—he there, fore appealed from the court of Hymen to the court of Common Pleas for the good county of Suffolk, and laid his damages at the round sum of \$10,000!

After an interesting, and no doubt impartial trial, the case was submitted to the jury by the learned judge; and having consulted about ten minutes, they returned their verdict—"that the said Jane never did promise, in the manner and form as set forth by the plaintiff in his declaration!" But let not the ladies felicitate themselves on this result—the matter does not end here; for the plaintiff, demurring to so inequitable a verdict, has carried his suit up to the Supreme Court, where he confidently expects to have justice done him!

The ladies have now fair warning to beware how they trifle with lovers' vows. The "tables are turned" against them; and instead of being plaintiffs, according to immemorial custom, they are in a fair way of becoming defendants. Let them be careful of promises then; for it seems this is not an age of chivalry.

A large ship, called the *Frigate*, was launched at Philadelphia on the 27th ult. It is fitted to mount 60 guns, and is 2000 tons burthen.—The Philadelphia papers do not state for what purpose, nor for whom, it is built; probably, however, it is for some one of the South-American governments. Several accidents happened at the launch—one man had his back broke; another his arm; a boat was upset, and four persons thrown into the water, but fortunately none of them were drowned; and a boy was killed by the kick of a horse.

A DARING VILLAIN TAKEN.—On Sunday night, Oct. instant, Mr. Jacob Ramsour, merchant of Lincolnton, N. C. had occasion, on business, to be from home: he returned about 3 o'clock, Monday morning, and when he rode up to his house, he saw a number of large clubs lying at his store door, and also discovered some marks on the door, which he soon found were auger holes. He found the store door had been opened; and placing himself at the door, he held it to by the holes in the door, and called for his negro boys. They heard him, and as soon as one came to him, he told him some one was in the store; and if any person came out, to seize and hold him. Mr. Ramsour then ran to alarm some of his neighbors. Soon after he left the door, the thief, Henry Lankford, sprang out of the store door—the negro boys, as he had been ordered, seized Lankford, and a violent scuffle commenced. Lankford was too strong for the boy and got him down; but the boy held to him, until another of Mr. Ramsour's boys came to his assistance; he still did not surrender to the two negro boys: two young gentlemen who slept in a store not far off, heard the scuffle, and in time came to the assistance of the negroes;—Lankford did not then surrender, until Mr. Ramsour returned. He found the two negroes and the two young gentlemen clinging to Lankford, to whom he had to surrender. He was immediately secured in jail, and a search was made for another person who was seen running away; but he made his escape.

Lankford was examined before a magistrate about day light; and he said, on his oath, that he lived with Joseph Wear in this county, and had been sent by Wear with a negro man or Wear's, to commit the robbery; that the negro had been sent by him to a place of deposit with the goods they had stolen. When Mr. Ramsour rode up; that they had rode Wear's horses; and that the tools which had been used by them to force the door, had been made in Wear's shop by Wear's directions: that Wear had brought him into Mr. Ramsour's store on the Thursday before, to take a view of the store;—that Wear directed him to get a stick, and when they went into the store, he, Wear, would set his saddle-bags against the door, and that Lankford should, at the same time, set his stick up by the saddle-bags against the door, to ascertain where the cross bar was which secured the door; that he should then make a mark on the stick so as to have the proper measure; and that he, Wear, would stand and lean against the counter, directly opposite the drawers in which Ramsour kept his money, all the time he was making his little purchases. Wear's standing at the place against the counter, and the placing of the saddle-bags and stick, were noticed, at the time, by several persons in the store.

Lankford said Wear told him that they should get 5 or 6,000 dollars; and that they must get the money Sunday night, as Mr. Ramsour would set out for Charleston Monday morning. Mr. Ramsour says Wear did ask him on Thursday when he would start for Charleston. As soon as this information was obtained, warrants were procured for Wear and his negro man. Mr. Jacob Forney, the sheriff, made it known that he wanted assistance to apprehend Wear and the negro—some of the citizens immediately offered their horses, which were accepted by those who could not soon enough get their own; and by 9 A. M. fifteen persons were mounted and on their way to Wear's, which is 22 miles from Lincolnton. These had volunteered their services; and the company proceeded, a part of the way through the woods. On the way, they obtained three more persons

to assist them. They got to Wear's plantation, and were placed at their several stands, ready to make a simultaneous approach, by 3 P. M. to Wear's house. Wear was apprehended about 400 yards from his house, making his escape to a creek;—the negro fellow was not found. As the Sheriff had some execution against Wear, the party succeeded in taking five negroes, as many as the sheriff wanted to satisfy his executions. It had become necessary for the sheriff to have assistance to execute Wear's negroes, as they generally ran from an officer as soon as they saw him.

The horses on which the negro returned from Lincolnton, were tracked the greater part of the way to Wear's; and a plate stirrup was found on the way, five miles from Lincolnton, the fellow to which was found to a saddle in one of Wear's houses, locked up.

Henry Lankford is a young man, 19 years of age; Joseph Wear is about 40, son of Robert Wear of this county. Both are now in Lincoln jail.

In six hours this company, (from the time they set out) had rode 22 miles, surrounded Wear's plantation, and had him a prisoner. Lankford had some goods in his bosom when he was caught; but he missed getting the money they expected. They got 20 or \$30 in small bills, and had their hands on a large sum of money, but did not know it.

An auger, two chisels, and several irons made to raise the bar across the door, ingeniously made of different sizes, and well suited for the purpose, were found in the store.

The Federal Court terminated its sitting on Tuesday last. A longer term was anticipated, but some of the important causes were continued. Skipper, confined on a charge of wilful neglect in delivering a way-letter entrusted to his charge, was not proceeded against by the U. S. Attorney, in consequence of his having been imprisoned for four months previous to his trial. McKimble, charged with embezzling a letter containing money, from the mail, received his trial, and was found guilty on two counts of the indictment, which would have subjected him to not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment; but Mr. Gaston, who appeared for him, moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that the indictment did not specify with sufficient certainty, to whom and by whom, the letter said to be stolen, was written. The motion was granted by the Court, and he will be again tried at the next term.

The Potsdam, St. Lawrence, American, states that all the cedar and spruce swamps, together with all the prairies and marshes, from the Cascades in Lower Canada, to Glenary in Upper Canada, are on fire. The fire is said to extend back nearly 50 miles from the St. Lawrence, and about the same distance up, making 2500 square miles of land on fire. In swamps it burns from 2 to 5 feet. It affects both man and beast—Cattle are said to be dying off in droves, and it so affects the eyes and lungs of people, that business of all kinds is nearly suspended.

The Tennessee Legislature is engaged on business of local reference as well as making a President of the United States for 1829! The bill introduced by Mr. Camp, "to prohibit persons under age from marrying without consent of their parents or guardians," after having undergone two separate discussions, in which it was warmly opposed by several members, who argued against the policy of putting "bridles upon the mouth in girls," and of driving them across the state line to marry, was finally rejected, by a vote of 28 to 11. The Nashville Whig says, "there are many dry eyes, particularly among the fair sex, on the occasion."

The census of the city of Albany has been completed. The population amounts to 13,974.—Five years ago the population was about 12,500.

Erratum. In the original communication on our first page, the quotation in the last column, 18th line from the bottom, should read as follows:

Tam fidi pravique tenax, quam nuncia veri. The word veri, it will be seen, was omitted.

THE MARKET.
Fayetteville, Nov. 17.—Cotton, sales 12 a 12 1/2; Bacon, a 7 1/2; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 21 a 22; Corn, 65 a 70; Hour, super, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2; Flaxseed, 90 a; Lead, 11 a 11 1/2; Shot, 5; Lime, 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 42; Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 11 a 14; Salt, Liverpool, 100; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42 1/2.

Cheraw, Nov. 15.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 30 a 40—Peach, 30 a 40; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 1 1/2 a 1 3/4; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 24; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42 1/2.

Charleston, Nov. 14.—Cotton, 13 a 14; corn, 57; bacon, 5 a 6 1/2; apple brandy, 30 a 38; whiskey, 29 a 30; beeswax, 31 a 32; iron, 4 a 4 1/2; coffee, prime green, 19 a 20, inf. to good, 15 a 20; sugar, brown, 10 1/2 a 11; muscovado, 10 a 11 1/2; loaf do. 18 a 21; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 40 a 43; Turk's Island, 75; molasses, 34 a 35.

COTTONS.—The momentary depression in this article at the close of the last week, occasioned by the unfavorable advices from England, has since subsided, and the new crop of Uplands is selling at the highest rates of the preceding week. The demand is principally for the French market. About 300 bales of the old crop were sold during the week at 10 cents.—*Courier*.

MARRIED.
In Salisbury, on Tuesday, 1st of Nov. by the Rev. Dr. FREEMAN, Mr. William C. Brantly, of Yorkville, S. C. to Miss Nancy M. Yarbrough, of the former place.

At Hovelsville, Lincoln county, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Joseph E. Bell, Mr. JOHN F. TOMPKINS, of Gloucester C. H. Va. to Miss MARGARET M. HOYL, daughter of Andrew Hoyl Esq. of the former place.

DIED.
Near this town, a short time since, Mrs. RUTH R. ALEXANDER, consort of Isaac Alexander, Esq. aged 70.
At Richmond, Va. after a lingering indisposition, AUGUSTINE DAVIS, esq. a very old and

highly respectable inhabitant of that city. Mr. Davis was by far the oldest editor and printer of Virginia. He is known throughout Virginia and beyond her borders as the editor of the "Virginia Gazette," which he conducted for many years. He was also at various periods printer to the commonwealth, and postmaster of the city of Richmond.

At Boston, on the 4th instant, Hon. WILLIAM GRAY, aged 75. Mr. Gray was probably the richest merchant in the United States. His character through life was most exemplary; and his fellow-citizens frequently evidenced their confidence in him, and respect for his character, by electing him to fill various and important public offices.

FAYETTEVILLE.
Robert Jaffray & Co.

HAVE received their Fall Importation of DRY GOODS; which they offer to responsible country dealers, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any house in the United States.

Their assortment comprises almost every article, of foreign or domestic manufacture, that is required in a Country Store in North-Carolina.
November 1, 1825.—3163

Fayetteville, N. C.

B. OLIVER & CO.

New Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE subscriber having connected himself with McCauley & Cochran, Commission Merchants of Philadelphia, under the firm of B. Oliver & Co. in this place, for the purpose of carrying on extensively the Mercantile Business, and to that end has purchased on the best terms, in New-York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. which are offered, either at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce, at the market price.

They therefore invite the public in general, and country merchants in particular, to call at their Store, a few doors above the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay-street, and examine their stock of Goods, before they purchase elsewhere.

B. OLIVER.

Their Goods consist, in part, of the following articles:

Common, fine and extra superfine Broad Cloths and Casimires, [netts,
Blue, mixed, striped and safford fine blue Satin-
Point, Duffel and Rose Blankets,
Coarse woollen Cloth, for negro clothing,
Red, green, yellow and printed scarlet Flannels
and Bazines,
Caroline, Circassian and real Tartan Plaids,
Gentlemen's Cambric and Plaid Cloaks, ready
made,
Ladies' Plaid do.
Black, green, crimson, purple, blue and French
Grey,
Figured and plain Bombazettes, new and fashion-
able patterns,
Corduroys and Bangup Cords,
Blk. and bordered Waterloo and Merino Shawls
and Points,
Cafton, Nankin and Mandarin Crapes and Robes,
Blk. green and straw colored Italian Crapes,
Lustreling, Levantine, Saracenic, Persian, Flo-
rence and Italian Silks, of different colors,
Blk. and shaded Gros de Naples Silk, a new and
elegant article,
Rich figured blk. Gro de Ta. do.
Black and white Satin and Flushing,
Cachemeres, Barage, Love, Damask, Mandarin,
chintz, fancy, plaid and other flks.
Bandanna, silk, children, Choppi, English and
German flag flks.

Black, red, green, cotton and silk Velvets,
Swansdown, Marcelline, patriotic, Eagle, Wash-
ington and real London Vestings,
French, Grecian, rainbow, power loom, super,
fancy, turkey red, and Bolivar stripe Prints,
Tamboured, loom, sewed, plain and figured
mull, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins,
Plain, figured, book and Cambric Muslins,
Cotton, worsted and silk Hosiery,
Waist, lustring, Mantua, stamped, feathered
edge and rich figured Satin Ribbons,
Mull and Jaconet Muslin Robes, bordered and
richly bordered,
Long Lawn, thread and imitation Cambric,
Curtis, head ornaments, wreathes and artificial
flowers,
Plaid, Lippert and apron furniture Checks,
Washington, Jackson and Bolivar Stripes,
Irish Lincin, Diaper and steam loom Shirting,
British and German Osaburgs,
Blk. and brown Holland, Buckram and Padding,
Men's beaver, buck, dog-skin and Woodstock
Gloves,
Ladies' kid, beaver, and York tan Gloves,
Blk. and white Silk do.
Tortoise, tuck, long and side Combs,
Muck tuck, long and side do.
Domestic Plaids and Gingham,
Linen and cotton Bedding,
Floss cotton, patent and nuns Thread,
Brown, bleached and sea island Shirting and
Sheeting,
Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,
Men's common and Beaver Hats,
do. white and black wool,
Ladies' feather, seal-skin, morocco, prunella,
and Vienna Shoes and Pumps,
Men's coarse brogans, Monroe, cordovan and
wax calf-skin Shoes and Shooters,
Whittemore's cotton and Wool Cards.

Coffee and Sugar, Young Hyson, Gunpowder
and Imperial Teas;
Pepper, Spice, Ginger and Nutmegs;
Cotton Baggins and Twine;
American and Swedish Iron and Share Moulds;
American, German and English blistered Steel;
Wrought and cut Nails; Dupont's Gunpowder;
Window Glass, 8-10 and 10-12;
Spanish Brown, White Lead and Red Lead;
Glauber and Epsom Salts; Alum and Starch;
Country and Holland Gin; French Brandy;
Cherry and Malaga Wine.

Together with a large assortment of
Hard-Ware, Cutlery & Hollow Ware.
Sit 61

Administrators' Sale.

WILL be sold, at his late dwelling-house, at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 8th of December next, the personal property belonging to the estate of James T. Lees, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wagon and Gears, Fodder, and a large quantity of Corn. A credit for twelve months will be given, and notes, with approved security, required.

WILLIAM LEES,
JAMES McCULLOCH, } Adm'rs.
November 18, 1825.—3161

EDUCATION.

THROUGH the solicitation of his friends and employers, the subscriber has agreed to continue the usual course of his academic instructions at Fort Defiance, near Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. during the ensuing year. The terms are as follows: Every young man will be required to produce satisfactory testimonials of his sobriety and temperance. No young man will be admitted, who has been expelled or suspended from any similar Institution. No student will be admitted for a term less than two sessions; the first to commence on the 2d of January and end on the 7th of June; the second to commence on the 8th of June and end on the 16th of Nov. The price of tuition will be \$10 per session, to be paid at the close of each session. The price of boarding, including washing, firewood and candles, will be \$7 per month, to be paid at the end of each session.
JOHN MUSHAT.
Nov. 18, 1825.—3161r

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, Adm'r.
Nov. 25, 1825.—3m72

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th of December next, in the town of Charlotte, at the late dwelling-house of John Boyd, deceased, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, two Horses, a Sulkey, a small Wagon, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Due attendance, and a reasonable credit will be given, by
P. BARRINGER, Adm'r.
November 26, 1825.—1w

Notice.

THE subscribers, acting Executors of Doct. Charles Harris, deceased, desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment as speedily as possible; and all persons having demands against said deceased, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

All persons having books borrowed from said deceased, are requested to return them to the Executors.

LYDIA HARRIS,
SAM. S. HARRIS,
ROBT. MCKENZIE.

4162
The Editor of the Western Carolinian will please give this four insertions in his paper, and forward his account for payment.

Corn for Sale.

THE subscriber, residing 5 miles south of Charlotte, will dispose of 150 bushels of CORN, on reasonable terms, for cash, or notes payable by the 1st of January, 1826, bearing interest from the date.

JOS. P. SMITH.
November 15, 1825.—3161

Notice.

ON Wednesday, the 30th instant, the subscriber will hire eight or ten valuable Negroes for the term of one year, rent the plantation on which he now resides, sell all his stock of Horses, Cows and Hogs; also, Corn, Fodder and Hay; three or four thousand weight of good corn fed Pork; one road Wagon, with the appendages, and other things not herein mentioned.

EPHR. KENDRICK.
Nov. 14, 1825.—1w

Lands, Negroes, Horses, &c.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of the subscriber, on Thursday, the 8th of December next, the plantation whereon I at present live, containing 740 acres; Negroes, Horses, and all my live stock, of every description; two Wagons, a Cart and Oxen; set of Blacksmith tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture; a quantity of Pork; the whole of my crop of Corn, Fodder, &c. &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

RICH'D. SPRINGS.
Lancaster District, S. C. }
Nov. 12, 1825. } Str

State of North-Carolina,

Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman }
vs. }
Caleb Goodman. } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian* and *Catawba Journal*, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, Clerk.
59—3m—pr. adv. \$4.

For Sale.

ON Saturday, third of December next, at a valuable tract of LAND whereon widow Sarah Sloan lived, on the great road leading from Beattie's Ford to Concord, containing

250 ACRES,

with a comfortable dwelling-house, a good barn, and all other necessary out-buildings. The soil is well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton and wheat. Any person wishing to view the premises before the day of sale, may have an opportunity by applying to the subscriber or Thomas Cashon.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES DOHERTY, Agent.
November 3, 1825.—3160

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement," By SAMUEL C. CALEWELL, A. M.

POETRY.

HOME—BY BERNARD BARTON.

Where burns the low'd hearth brightest,
Cheering the social breast?
Where beats the fond heart lightest,
Its humble hopes possess'd?
Where is the smile of sadness,
Of meek-eyed patience born,
Worth more than those of gladness,
Which Mirth's bright cheek adorn?
Pleasure is mark'd by fleetness
To those who ever roam;
While grief itself has sweetness
At Home! dear Home!

There blend the ties that strengthen
Our hearts in hours of grief,
The silver links that lengthen
Joy's visits when most brief:
There eyes in all their splendour
And vocal to the heart,
And glances gay or tender
Fresh eloquence impart:
Then, dost thou sigh for pleasure,
O! do not widely roam;
But seek that hidden treasure
At Home! dear Home!

Does pure religion charm thee
Far more than aught below?
Wouldst thou that she should arm thee
Against the hour of woe?
Think not she dwelleth only
In temples built for prayer;
For Home itself is lonely,
Unless her smiles be there:
The devotee may falter,
The bigot blindly roam;
If worshipless her altar
At Home! dear Home!

Love ever it presideth,
With meek and watchful awe,
Its daily service guideth;
And shows its perfect law;
If there thy faith shall fail thee,
If there no shrine be found,
What can thy prayers avail thee
With kneeling crowds around?
Go! leave thy gift unoffer'd
Beneath Religion's dome,
And be her first fruits prais'd
At Home! dear Home!

Variety.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

The following well told story is from the Boston Galaxy. It is worth reading, and we trust that no one who is fond of a good sketch, will be startled at the array of two or three columns.

THAT GENTLEMAN.

Among the passengers on board the steam boat Chancellor Livingston, on one of her trips up the North river, last year, was observed by the captain, a middle aged gentleman, whose appearance attracted notice, but whose person and quality were unknown to him. The stranger was dressed in the latest and best mode of clothing, but without being in the extreme of fashion, or conspicuous for any thing that he did or did not wear. He had not, however, availed himself of the apology of travelling, as many do, to neglect the most scrupulous care of his person, and seemed rather to be on a visit than on a journey. His equipage had been noticed by the porters to correspond with its owner in appearance. The trunk was made to increase or diminish in capacity, the upper part rising on the under by screws, according to the contents; the whole of it was besides enveloped in a firm canvass. A cloak bag of the best construction; a writing apparatus, with a most inscrutable lock; an umbrella in a neat case, a hat in another, ready to take place of the travelling seal skin cap, which the stranger wore during the trip; were so many indications of a man who placed the happiness of life in the enjoyment of its comforts. The greatest of comforts is yet to be told, and was in attendance upon him, in the shape of a first rate servant, a yellow man by complexion, taciturn, active, gentle; just not too obsequious, and just not too familiar, not above the name of servant, and well deserving that of friend.

This strange gentleman was quiet, moderate in his movements, rather reserved in his manner; all real gentlemen are so. A shade of melancholy settled over his face, rather lightening into satisfaction, than dark and ominous of growing sorrow. It was a countenance which care had furrowed, but in which the fruitful scenes of grief were not planted. There was a timid look of one, that had been deceived by appearances, and feared to trust himself to an exterior, that might betray his heart into a misplaced confidence. There was an expression which one might almost call sly, of a man who had at length found a secret treasure, which he would not expose, lest it be torn from him, or he should be disturbed in its enjoyment. Of the beauties of the scene, though plainly a man of cultivated mind, he took but little notice. He cast an

eye of equal indifference on nature's Cyclopean masonry at the Palisades, and on the elegant erections of art on the opposite bank of the river. Even the noble entrance into the Highlands scarcely fixed his attention.

With all the appearance of a perfect gentleman, there was nevertheless conspicuous about his personage a punctuality in obeying the bell, which summoned to the meals, and a satisfaction evinced while at them, which evidently proceeded from some particular association of ideas, to which the spectator wanted the key. It was not ravening appetite; it was not for want of being accustomed at home to what are commonly, and we think correctly, called 'good things'; his whole appearance negated any such idea. But he repaired to the table with a cheerful and active step, as if he were sure he should find things as they ought to be; and he partook its provisions as if he had found them so. He did not praise the abundance and good quality of what he saw and enjoyed; but maintained the same rather mysterious silence here, as elsewhere on board, but the expression of calm inward satisfaction, which reigned in his face, spoke volumes. In like manner, with respect to every other part of the domestic economy of the steam boat; the commodious births, the conveniences of the washing apparatus, and of the barber's shop; the boot brushing quarters, in short, all the nameless accommodations and necessities, which will suggest themselves without being specified; in regard to them all, you might read in the stranger's looks and mien, that he was perfectly satisfied; and for some reason which did not suggest itself from want of knowledge of his history, he evidently enjoyed this satisfaction, with a peculiar relish. In fact, the only words which had been heard to escape from that gentleman, for so the captain had called him, in pointing him out to the steward; and so the barber had called him in speaking of him to the cook; and so the engineer had designated him, in describing his looks to the fireman; the only words which that gentleman had been heard to utter to any one on board were his remarks to the captain, after having finished a tour of observation round the boat—'very convenient, very comfortable.'

As they drew near to Albany, this air of satisfaction was evidently clouded. Nothing adverse had happened on board. The boat walked cheerfully through the water, at the rate of eleven miles and a half per hour. Mr. Surevalve, the engineer, was heard to say, he could double her steam, without coming near her proof; but then, he added to the fireman, 'what good would that do, seeing the resistance of the water increases with the velocity of the boat?' a remark to which the fireman returned, what may be called, a very *unknowing* look. The weather was fine; the company generally exhilarated with arriving at their journey's end, and all but the stranger rising in spirits, as they drew near the landing place. He, on the contrary, proceeded about the business of disembarking, with the only discontented look which he had worn during the trip.

But in the crowd and hurry of landing two hundred and fifty passengers with as many trunks and boxes, the tumult of conflicting porters, draymen, hackmen, and greeting friends, the stranger was lost sight of. Several of the passengers had secretly determined to keep an eye upon him; an idea having got abroad that he was a member of parliament, or some said the duke of Saxe Weimar, which the engineer averred with an oath to be the case, adding that it was devilish hard if he 'could not tell a Frenchman.' It so happened, however, that every man on board had an object of greater interest to look after in the crowd, viz. himself—and which course the stranger took on landing no one could say.

It was not long before the captain discovered that the stranger had not gone on shore, for he perceived him occupying a retired seat on the transom aft in the cabin—observed that his cloak bag was reinstated in his birth—and that he appeared to intend returning to New-York the next trip. His countenance had recovered its prevailing expression, and he just opened his lips to say, 'he believed he should take the boat back.' Various speculations, no doubt, were made by the captain, the steward, the engineer, and the fireman, on a circumstance upon the whole so singular; but recollecting his clouded aspect, as he approached Albany, they came to the conclusion, that he had forgotten something of importance at New York; that the recollection of it did not return to him, till near the arrival of the boat; and that he was now obliged, in consequence, to go down the river again. 'You see that gentleman again,' says

the engineer, to the fireman. 'I do,' replied Manyseald. 'I suppose he has forgotten something in New York,' pursued the engineer; and thus closed a dialogue, which the ingenious author of the Spy and the Pilot would have spun out into three pages.

The stranger's demeanor on the return, was the exact counterpart of that which he had worn on the ascent; calm satisfied, retired; perfectly at ease; a mind and senses formed to enjoy, reposing in the full possession of their objects. To describe his manner more minutely, would be to repeat merely what we have already said, in the former part of this account. But the hypothesis by which the engineer and the fireman had accounted for his return, and for his melancholy looks at Albany, was overthrown by the extraordinary fact, that as they drew near to New-York, his countenance was overshadowed by the same clouds which had before darkened it. He was even more perplexed in spirit than he before seemed, and he ordered his servant to look to the baggage with a pettishness that contrasted strangely with his calm deportment. The engineer, who had noticed this, was determined to watch him closely; and the fireman swore he would follow him to the head of Courtland. But just as the steamboat was rounding into the slip a sloop was descending the river, with wind and tide; some danger of collision arose—it was necessary that the engineer should throw his wheels back with all possible expedition. This event threw the fireman into some confusion, succeeded by some remarks of admiration, at the precision with which the engine worked, and the boast of the fireman how sweetly she went over her centres. This bustle below was followed by that of arriving, the usual throng of friends, porters, passengers, draymen, hackmen, and barrowmen, breasting each other on the deck, on the plank which led from the boat to the slip, and in the street, completed the momentary confusion; and when the engineer and fireman had readjusted their apartment, they burst out at once on each other with the question and reply, 'did you see which way that gentleman went?' 'D—n it, no.' The captain and the steward were much in the same predicament. 'I meant to have an eye on that gentleman,' said the captain, 'but he has given me the slip.'

It was accordingly, with a good deal of surprise, that on descending the cabin, he saw the stranger in his old place—again prepared, to all appearance, to go back to Albany, and again heard from him the short remark, 'I believe I shall take the boat back.' But the captain was well bred, and the stranger was a good customer; so that no look escaped the former, expressive of the sentiments which this singular conduct excited in him. The same decorum, however, did not restrain the engineer and fireman. As soon as they perceived the stranger, on his accustomed travels up and down the deck: the engineer cried out, with a preliminary obtestation, which we do not care to repeat, 'Mr. Manyseald, do you see that gentleman?' 'Aye, aye,' was the answer, 'who can he be? Tell that if you can, rejoined the engineer; 'it's not every man that's willing to be known; for my own part, I believe it's Bolivar, come to tap the dam over the Mohawk, and let the Kanol waste out.' The fireman modestly required his reason for thinking it was Bolivar, but the engineer, a little piqued at having his judgment questioned, merely muttered, that 'it was hard, if he could not tell a Frenchman.'

During the passage, nothing escaped the stranger that betrayed his history or errand—nor yet was there any affectation of mystery or concealment. A close observer would have inferred (as is said to be the case with Free Masonry) that no secret escaped him, because there was none to escape—that his conduct, though not to be accounted for by those unacquainted with him, was probably consistent with the laws of human nature, and the principles of a gentleman. It is precisely, however, a case like this, which most stimulates the curiosity and awakens the suspicion of common men. They think the natural, unaffected air but a deeper disguise—and it cannot be concealed that, in the course of this third passage, hard allusions were made between this engineer and fireman, to Major Andrew's character, as a spy. The sight of West Point probably awakened this reminiscence in the mind of the engineer, who in the ardor of his patriotic feeling, forgot that it was a time of peace. The fireman was beginning to throw out a submissive hint, that he did not know that in time of peace, even an Englishman could be hung for going to West Point—but the engineer interrupted him, and expressed his belief, with an oath, that, if General Jackson could catch that gentleman, (as he now called him, with a little sneer on the word,) he would hang him, under the second articles of the rules of war. 'For all me,' meekly responded the fireman, and shouldered a stick of pine into the furnace.

It is remarked by authors, who have spoken on the subject of judging, that the very intensity with which the audience eyes the juggler facilitates his deceptions. He has but to give their eyes and their thoughts a slight misdirection, and then he may, for a moment, do almost any thing unobserved, in full view. A vague impression, growing out of the loose conversation in the fireman's room, had prevailed among the attendants and others employed in the boat, that the gentleman was a foreigner, going to explore, if not to tap, the canal. With this view, they felt no doubt that he would land at Albany; a look out was kept for him, and though he was unnoticed in the throng at the place of debarkation, it was ascribed to the throng that he was unnoticed. 'I tell you, you'll hear mischief from that gentleman yet,' said the engineer throwing off his steam.

What then, was their astonishment, and even that of the captain and steward, to find again that the stranger was still in the cabin and prepared to all appearance to go back to New-York. The captain felt he hardly knew how, we may call it *querer*. He stifled, however, his uneasy emotions, and endeavored to bow respectfully to the stranger's usual remark, 'I believe, captain, I shall take the boat back.' Aware of the busy speculation, which had already begun to express itself in the fireman's room, he requested the steward not to let it be known, that 'that gentleman' was going down again; and it remained a secret, till the boat was under way.

About half an hour after it had started, the gentleman left the cabin, to take one of his walks on deck, and in passing along was seen, at the same instant, by the engineer and fireman. For a moment, they looked at each other with an expression, in which displeasure and resolution were strongly mixed—not a word was said by either—but the fireman dropped a huge stick of pine, that he was shouldering into the furnace; and the engineer as promptly took the steam out of the engine, and brought the wheels to a stand. The captain of course rushed forward to know if the boiler had collapsed (the modern polite word for *bursting*) and met the desperate engineer coming up, to speak for himself. 'Captain, said he, with a kind of high pressure movement of his arm, I have kept up steam ever since there was such a thing as steam on the river. Copper boiler or iron, high pressure or low—give me the packing of my own cylinder, and I'll knock under to no man—but if we are to have that gentleman, up and down, down and up, up and down again, like a sixty horse piston, I know one, that won't raise another inch of steam, if he starves for it.'

The unconscious subject of this tumult had already retreated to his post in the cabin, before the scene began: and was luckily ignorant of the trouble he was causing. The captain, who was a prudent man, spoke in a conciliating tone to the engineer—promised to ask the stranger roundly, who he was, and what his business, and if he found the least cause of dissatisfaction, to set him ashore at Newburg. The mollified engineer returned to his department, the fireman shouldered a huge stick of pine into the cylinder, and the boat was soon moving her twelve knots an hour on the river.

The captain in the extremity of the moment, had promised, what he found it hard to perform—and now experienced a sensible palpitation, as he drew near to the stranger, to acquit the obligation he had hastily assumed. The gentleman, however, had already begun to surmise the true state of the case—he had noticed the distrustful looks of the crew, and the dubious expression of the captain and steward. As the former approached him, he determined to relieve the embarrassment, under which it was plain, he was going to address him; and said, 'I perceive, sir, you are at a loss to account for my remaining on board the boat, for so many successive trips, and, if I mistake not, your people view me with suspicious eyes. The truth is, captain, I believe I shall pass the summer with you.'

The stranger paused to notice (some-what wickedly) the effect of this intelligence on the captain, whose eyes began to grow round at the intimation; but in a moment passed:—

'You must know, captain, I am one of those persons—favored I will not say—who, being above the necessity of laboring for subsistence, are obliged to resort to some extraordinary means to get through the year. I am a Carolinian, and pass my summers in travelling. I have been obliged to come by land for the sake of seeing friends, and transacting business by the way. Did you ever, captain, travel by land from Charleston to Philadelphia?'

The captain shook his head in the negative. 'You may thank Heaven for that. O! captain, the crazy stages, the vile roads, rivers to be forded, sands to be ploughed through, the comfortless inns, the crowd, the noise, the heat—but I must not dwell on it. Suffice it to say, I have suffered every thing, both moving and stationary. I have been overturned, and had my shoulder dislocated in Virginia—I have been robbed between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. At Philadelphia, I have had my place in the mail taken up by a way passenger; I have been stowed by the side of a drunkard in

New-Jersey, I have been beguiled by a fashionable boarding house, in this crowded season, in New-York. Once I have had to sit on a bag of turkeys, which was going to the stage proprietor, who was also the keeper of an hotel—three rheumatic fevers I have caught by riding in the night, against a window that would not close—near Elkton I was washed away in a gully, and three horses drowned—at Saratoga, I have been suffocated at Montreal, eaten of fleas—in short, captain, I have, in pursuit of pleasure, suffered the pains of purgatory. For the first time in my life, I have met true comfort, ease and enjoyment on board the Chancellor. I was following the multitude to the springs. As I drew near to Albany, my heart grew sick within me at the thoughts of the little prison in which I should be shut up, in one of the fashionable hotels. In the very moment of landing, my courage failed me, and I returned to the comforts of another trip in your excellent boat. We went down to New-York; I was about to step on shore, and saw a well dressed gentleman run down by a hog in my sight. I shrunk back again into your cabin, where I have found such accommodations as I have never before met, away from home; and, if you are not unwilling to take a season passenger, I intend to pass the ensuing three months on board your boat.'

The captain bowed, gratified, and ashamed at his suspicions. He hurried up to put the engineer at ease, who was no less gratified at the high opinion the stranger entertained of the Chancellor, and, as long as the boat continued to play for the rest of the season, was used to remark, at least once a trip, to the fireman, 'that gentleman knows what's what.'

THE "ANCIENT DOMINION."

During the civil war between Charles the First and the parliament, Richard Lee and Sir Walter Berkeley, being royalists, kept Virginia to its allegiance, so that, after the death of the king, Cromwell was obliged to send some ships of war and troops to reduce it. Berkeley and Lee, not being able to resist this force, but yet refusing allegiance to Cromwell, brought the commander of the squadron to a treaty, in which Virginia was styled an "independent dominion."—This treaty was ratified in England, as made with an independent state. While Charles the Second was at Brede, in Flanders, Richard Lee hired a Dutch ship, and went over to the king, to know whether he could protect the colony, if it returned to its allegiance to him; but finding no support could be obtained, he returned to Virginia, and remained quiet until the death of Cromwell. Upon this event, he, with the assistance of Sir William Berkeley, contrived to get Charles proclaimed "King of England, France, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia," two years before he was restored to the throne of his ancestors. In gratitude for this loyalty, after the restoration, Charles ordered the arms of Virginia to be added to those of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, with the motto "En dat Virginia quintam." After the union of England and Scotland, the arms of Virginia were quartered with those of England, &c. with the motto "En dat Virginia quintam." The author has in his possession an old volume of Colonial Laws of Virginia, printed in England, in the title page of which is the representation of the arms of England, France, Ireland, and Virginia quartered, with the motto "En dat Virginia quintam." Hence the title of "Ancient Dominion" has been given to Virginia.—*Encyclopaedia Britannica, article 'Virginia.'*

New-Orleans. A traveller through the western country, whose journal is published in the Winchester Republican, thus describes a Sunday in New-Orleans:

The French population is, I suppose, three to one American, and with them Sunday is the greatest day in the week, the morning being devoted to business, and the evening to pleasure. As a specimen, I will give you the following prominent features of a Sunday in New-Orleans. You see the markets much better attended; every branch of business moving on with a greater degree of spirit; all the uniform companies of the city elegantly equipped, and on parade, morning and evening, every species of gaming that human invention has discovered: Congo dances, and the French theatres crowded to flowing. The Americans are gradually gaining ground, and the old forms and customs are giving place to new ones. They now enjoy a well regulated police. The city guards are seen in all parts of the city; and if perchance there happens to land from *Old Kentucky* a half horse, half alligator, and a little touched with the snapping turtle, he has to keep himself very cool or else he is very soon walked into the caliboune.—During a residence of eight days in that city, I neither saw a fight or heard a quarrel, which a few years ago, would have been an hourly occurrence.

That which is frequently considered to be liberality, is only ostentation. Some men are more flattered in having it known that they bestow, than in the actual possession of riches.